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A LIST OF THE BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) COLLECTED FROM LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS SM. AT EAST MINTO, NEW SOUTH WALES

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Introduction

East Minto is situated approximately 56 km south west of Sydney, roughly equidistant between Liverpool and Campbelltown. The area is typical of the Hawkesbury sandstone country of the Sydney environs. Local residential development is, however, encroaching on this area of natural bushland.

Leptospermum flavescens Sm. (family: Myrtaceae), known locally as the Yellow Tea Tree, is frequently found in the area along open gullies, small water courses and cleared areas adjacent to roads.

Collecting of buprestids from the blossom of *L. flavescens* was carried out during the years 1972, 1974 and 1975. The occurrence of buprestid species was rated on a per season basis and data tabulated for the 19 species recorded. In the following list the term 'rare' indicates less than three specimens, 'few' three to ten specimens and 'common' more than ten specimens taken during each year of collection.

Nomenclature follows that of Carter (1929).

| List | of | spe | cies |
|------|----|-----|------|
|------|----|-----|------|

| Species | 1972 | Seasonal status 1974 | 1975 | Dates of collection |
|---|--------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Subfamily Buprestinae Neocuris guerini Hope Curis caloptera Boisd. Stigmodera macularia Don. Stigmodera andersoni L. & G. Stigmodera australasiae L. & G. | absent | rare | absent | 12 Dec - 17 Dec |
| | absent | absent | rare | 2 Dec |
| | common | common | common | 25 Nov - 14 Dec |
| | rare | rare | absent | 2 Dec - 11 Dec |
| | rare | absent | absent | 2 Dec |

Discussion

No buprestids were seen until the 21st November in any year, some it weeks after the initial blossoming of *L. flavescens*. Variation in local rainfaller temperature in the three years of collection appeared to make no difference blossoming times of the plant or the dates on which buprestids were first not feeding from *L. flavescens*. The greatest number of both species and individually were reached just prior to the final flowering phases of the plant which occurs on approximately 18th December.

The 'Tick bush' Kunzea ambigua (Sm.) Druce, family Myrtaccae, available as a secondary food source until the end of November. One jewelbed Neocuris guerini, although found only once on Leptospermum (1974) reasonably common on Kunzea blossom growing only a few metres are Random collecting in the area for buprestids after mid December revealed Cisseis leucostricta, specimens of which were restricted to Banksia sp.

Considerable seasonal variation was noted during the period of this in both the number of species and number of individuals present. It appears populations of all the buprestids listed, other than those of the three common species (S. macularia, S. nasuta and S. sexplagiata), are subject considerable fluctuation from year to year.

No doubt continued collecting from L. flavescens in the area will further species.

Acknowledgement

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Reference

CARTER, H.J., 1929. A check list of the Australian Buprestidae. Aust. Zool. 5(4): 165